pooh-poohed the proposition at first, but the Hartford papers crowded it; the other organs in the took the hook bimbly, and it now seems as though Mr. Harrison, though he has not committed himgelf positively, had pretty much made up his mind to go into the chestuat business once more. Meantime, in Hartford they fairly chuckle on the streets at the way in which they invariably outgeneral New-Taven when they undertake it. They defeated Harrison last year, when they wanted to punish New-Haven, and they force the nomination upon him this year, when the chances are against him, and when, if they win, the larger prize of the Senatorship falls to Hartford. Are not disinteresteduess and magnanimity the chief features of our political contests ? Who shall dispute it ?

A POLITICAL MILLENNIUM, There is something of this same quality of un selfishness in the manner in which John T. Wait of Norwich has been agreed upon for Lieutenant-Governor. Col. Wait has served a number of years in the Logislature and has madel a great many friends in all parts of the State, so that he has been prominently named as a candidate for Governor. To put him in that position, however, would not suit the ideas of two or three other active politicians in New-London County, who are very foad of him and willing to do anything in the world for him, but are very fearfui lest local prejudice should be excited against Norwich on account or her holding too many offices. So they have put him off from year to year with a seal in the House or Senate, and once with the Speakership of the House, and said "Wait" to him as they patted him on the back. This seemed to be a good year to put forward for doubtful chances, and so they have harnessed him with great ananimity to Mr. Harrison. (Hartford and Norwich always fight in complex.) The gushing cordiality of The year it opposed with great bitterness, fand of The the Halletin toward Col. Wait, whom last Summer it criticised with such merciless frankness as to he falde of the nourished viper, are beautiful illusof that milleanial condition described in the as idential message as the cessation of partino, especially in the agricultural regions, and in Serieture as the laying down together of the lion

Mr. J. Q. A. Stone, the prospective candidate for of the miner offices, is another illustration of the different condition. This gentleman publishes a send of a local opposition to the renomination of angressman Starkweather, whom he charged with many things not precisely square in the disremotely connected with the transactions of the letter to Win. S. Huntington, under date of March 13, 1871, lately published in Tun Turaune, that his money than he was able to, may have some reference

The whole field may be described as a buckleberry mature in which several large boys have had free range for saveral years, keeping the rest out. Now that the herries are getting scarce and an unfriendly bull is "Supporting around" among the bushes, the larger boys, who were not born yesterday and know a built when they see him, say in a friendly way to the small ones standing outside with damp noses and empty backets, "There, boys, go right in the hitle ones no in, the big ones are prepared to see them tessed over the fence-baskets, bibs, damp

thich was successful last year. Not having so many fallen to quarreling publicly over the possible chances of the United States Senatorship. their opponents, who spare a moment occasionally own domestic dissensions to cast a firechanges made of the practices by which the election in 1871 was carried, the Administration organs do sh at making the most sweeping charges against their opponents of an intention to buy up the State. There is at present no evidence of any such purpose, but if either ex-Gov. English or Congressman Baraum should decide to be a candidate for the Senate it would be safer to hold Lake Shore at 81 than to lay any large wager that money would not be used with more liberality than honesty.

The Republican Convention will be held on the 11th, and unless some of the gentlemen selected change their minds about the chestaut business, the ticket I have indicated will be nominated. Then there will be a pretty lively canvass for the Legislature. Should Mr. Bartlett Bent be Chairman of the Republican State Committee, the ticket will stand pretty nearly an even chance. In the event of success under his management, I apprehend that Gov. Jewetl, delighted as he is with St. Petersburg, will find it in his way to return to this country before March, 1875; Senator Buckingham will drop gracefully into the private station which in times like these is the post of honor, and Gen. Hawley will continue to do good work in the lower House of Congress. Should the Legislature be Democratic-well, there are Mr. Wm. W. Eaton, Mr. Wm. H. Barnum, and ex-Gov. English who would be most likely to go to the Senate, and Richard D. Hubbard and Gov. Ingersoll who are most fit. Doubtful things are always very uncertain.

TICKET SPECULATORS-A CARD FROM MANAGER

PUGH.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Your correspondent, Mr. R. W. Weeks, who charges me with complicity with the ticket speculators, does a gross injustice to me as a manager, and displays an ignorance of managerial policy that should

In the first place, no manager could afford to be it collusion with a ticket speculator, for the very apparent reason that to be so would damage his fair name with the public and make him a sort of Pariah among his brethren. I have been a manager for ten years, have catered to the people of nearly every city in the Union, and here in New-York have directed the entertainments given by Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, Mrs. F.W. Lander and Miss Charlotte Cushman, and refer to the manne in which those entertainments were conducted as a refutation of the charges made against me by your

correspondent.

Re says that "the speculator gave the final proof of my complicity with him (the speculator) by offering to take back the tickets she (the lady referred to in his communication) had bought, if she would buy of him." Now any manager knows that it is impossible to prevent speculators from buying tickets at the box office. vent speculators from onying tickets at the ook office, and that they can readily afford to take undesirable scats, readiling them at even less than the box office price, if they succeed in obtaining a premium for those they have previously purchased. It is evident that this was the case with Mr. Weeks's lady friend. At the same time it is not exactly fair to charge a man with dishonesty before sifting the facts.

Mauager of Miss Cushman's Readings.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1874.

A dispatch from Manchester, N. J., dated Sunday, says : "Rumors are current that W. S. Speden will be the lessee of the New-Jersey Southern road, and it is said that Brown Brothers will be interested in the lease of the road." A member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Company told a TRIBUNE reporter on Mon-Brothers & Company told a TRIBUNE reporter on Mon-day, that the report was very probably correct so far as it referred to Mr. Sneden, as he was a man in whom all feit the highest confidence. It was, however, very cer-tain that his firm would have no interest in the matter-they would not engage in controlling that or any other railroad. James Brown had some real estate in and around Manohester, but none was held by the firm. He himself had at one time owned some stock in the road, but had soid it.

A story of a droll double entendre comes from Chicago. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson of that city received the sonorous call of \$5,000 a year from a charch in Louisville. Acknowledging that the offer was a generous one, he added, "None of these things move me." Immediately came a telegram: "We have voted \$500 to move you and your furniture." Such generosity must have been hard to resist, but Mr. Thompson proved equal to the account. ALBANY.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL. THE ABBOTT-MADDEN CONTEST-POWERS OF THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL-MR. SULLIVAN'S CASE-THE CAPITOL INVESTIGATION-CURRENT

LEGISLATION. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 30 .- The Madden-Abbott case was called up at the opening of the Senate this morning by Mr. Cole, who moved the adoption of the resolution awarding to Mr. Madden the seat from the Xth District. Mr. Jacobs made a motion to postpone, which was lost-Yeas, 10; Nays, 17. Mr. Bradley, the author of the minority report, then made a fee remarks, closing with a motion that the case be made a special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Parmenter seconded the motion, and said he proposed to consider this case from a judicial point of view, without regard to party consideratious, and desired

time to consult authorities.

The majority, having discove of by the vote aiready taken that they were sure o carry the day and award the seat to Mr. Madden, had a consultation, and concluded to gratify their Democratic friends by yielding the point. Mr. Woodin therefore moved that the case be postponed till Tuesday at 11 a. m., and that the final vote be taken at p. m. of the same day, unless the debate should close before that hour. This was carried without opposition, and the case goes over accordingly.

Mr. Daly's bill patting the control of work to be done on Morningside Drive and Riverside Park in the hands of the Common Council came up for a third reading in the Assembly, and elicited a long discussion. Mr. Alvord moved to amend by instructing the Park Commissioners to do the work. He said that it properly belonged to that Commission under the Charter; and yet if some one would introduce a new charter for New-York, restoring the entire control of the City Government to the Common Council, according to the old Democratic principles, he would pledge the vote of the entire Independent party to which he belonged -[laughter]-in its favor. Mr. Spencer supported amendment, and Mr. Wachner and Daly opposed it. The latter moved amendment that the Common Council the power to direct what Department should do the work, which, after much discussion, mainly of a partisan character, was unexpectedly carried, much to the disappointment of the Repub lican majority, who thought that, with the aid of Alvord, the Independent member, they were sure to carry the day. But the rural Republicans did not appear to take that interest to the distribution of little patronage in the metropolis that was expected of them. As amended the bill was passed, and the Democratic Board of Assistant Aldermen will naturally insist that the work shall be given to that department which will promise them the most patrone. It is possible, however, that the Senate will refuse to concur in the action of the Assembly.

Mr. Sullivan, the newly-elected member from the XXIst New-York District, did not present himself to be sworn in to-day, as was anticipated, and the discussion of the novel question of law that is to arise in his case, therefore, goes over to next week. The point to be made against swearing in Sullivan is that there was no vacancy existing in the XXIst District when Gov. Dix ordered the special election, and that the election was therefore illegal. The case turns on the question whether Genet was convicted (in the eye of the law) of an "infamous crime," and therefore became incapable of taking his seat. He was never sentenced, and it is claimed that, until sentence was pronounced, he was not a convicted felon, because a stay of proceedings might have been granted, which might have resulted in a new trial and the new trial might have resulted in his acquittal. It looks like a small hole for Genet to creep out ot, but the law is full of just such loopholes.

A sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly has begun an investigation into the transactions of the Capitol Commissioners. and invites the assistance of all persons having com plaints or charges to make against the Commission or the manner in which they have spont the public money. This is a little farce that is performed regularly every year, but which has not hitherto brought to light anything worthy of notice for or against the Commission. The only thing that is demonstrated to a certainty is that the new Capitol absorbs a million dollars of the people's money every year and makes very slow progress towards the heavens.

The sub-committee were assured at their first meeting last night that \$2,900,000 more might suffice to carry the walls up to where the roof ought to be, and that the building might, by hard work and unrestricted expenditure, be put in a condition to accommodate the two Houses of the Legislature in 1877. By that time it will have cost about \$10,000,000, and the plan of the building has been so admirably devised by the architect that the State can apparently go on spending money for a century

to come without completing the structure. Mr. Bennett introduced a bill to-day providing that no real estate broker or agent shall be entitled to demand commissions for the sale of property unless he has written authority from the owner to negotiate the sale, and that the percentage of commissions shall be whatever is agreed upon in writing. The bill is designed to prevent disputes and lawsuits constantly arising between brokers and landlords on the subject of commissions, and is similar to bills that have already been passed in several States. Mr. Spencer introduced a bill making the law of last year defining the two degrees of murder applicable to cases hereafter to be tried where the murder was committed under the old law.

Mr. Lincoln introduced a joint resolution, which ies over under the rule, fixing the 15th of April as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature. The Legislature ought, with a Speaker like Mr. Husted, to be able to complete its work within the hundred days, but there is not much prospect of its doing so.

Among the new bills introduced in the Senate today, was one by Mr. Coe, to settle the uncertainty now existing with regard to promissory notes, as affected by legal holidays. All notes are made payable by the bill the day after the holiday, and if a Sunday intervenes, on the following Monday.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE ABBOTT-MADDEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE-THE QUESTION TO BE SEITLED NEXT TUESDAY-THE POWERS OF THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUN CIL DEBATED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1874. Mr. Cole. Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, suggested the propriety of aking up the Madden-Abbott contested seat case.

Mr. Jonnson hoped it would not be taken up, but that the regular order of business would be gone through. The Chain decided that it was a privileged question, and needed no motion, and that the report was now be-

Mr. Cole advocated the adoption of the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee awarding the cat to Mr. Madden. If the resolution of the minority was adopted Mr. Abbott would hold his seat against our convictions of what right is. It is conceded by all that if the canvassers had performed their duty Mr. Madden would have got his seat, leaving to Mr. Abbott, if fraud was discovered, to take legal steps to secure the seal which the majority of the Committee reports belongs to Mr. Madden.

Mr. Jacobs believed that the subject involved was a very important one, in fact too important to pass upon hastily, and he moved that the further consideration of the question be postponed until next Tuesday immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Woodin said the question was one of equal Importance to the sitting member and the contestant also to the people they represent. Already a month had been spent by the Committee in the investigation of the case, and he believed that was sufficient time. The tes-timony was before the Senate in a printed form. There was nothing to be lost, and nothing to be gained, by postponement. Mr. Jacobs said there were many questions of im-

portance in the case, and they were before the Senate or the first time; they may become a precedent. Mr Abbott asks that the matter may be postponed, so that his friends may have an opportunity to examine the testimony. He would withdraw the motion to postpone, and

move to lay on the table. Mr. Con said he had not had an opportunity to ex-

him the privilege by postponing setion.

The motion to table was lost by the following vote:

(Republicans in roman, Domocrats in italic, independents in small caps. Bradley, Wagner, Wellman, Warden-17. Kellegg. Booth, Selkreg. Thompson, Tobey. Mr. Jacobs moved that the subject be made the special

order for next Tuesday. Mr. BRADLEY, who presented the minority report, said he voted for postponing the question because he believed Senators were not prepared to vote upon it. The question was not one of parly preference, but one which called for the judicial action of the Senate. When members of the Senate rise and request that they be afforded an fopportunity to examine the testimony, he thought that the request was worthy of respect. He hoped that no Senator would be controlled by either the rumors circulated in the halls of the hotels or the influences that may be used by those who circulate these rumors. The gentlemen who made the majority report are men of high honor and integrity, and have, no doubt, presented their views of the question in an imparting manner. Yet he believed that the minority were de erving of consideration at the hands of the majority who should not attempt to force this matter through

Mr. PARMENTER argued that all the Senators desired was a reasonable time to examine the case, and if the discussion was forced at once, the Senators would have no opportunity of voting intelligently. It was a reason able request, that the question might be postponed until next Taesday. He wanted only the brief time requested for the members to examine the reports thoroughly and thus vote intelligently, without any prejudice. The motion to posipone was lost-Yeas, 10;

Mr. Jourson moved to take up the minority and argued at length to sustain his position, declaring that great discretion and caution should be used in the matter. Three Democrats were absent, and there was but one Republican absent.

Mr. Woodin moved to amend by making the contested eat question the special order for Tuesday morning, the final vote to be taken at 9 o'clock p. m. on that day. Mr. BRADLEY called for a division upon making the question the special order on Tuesday next. Carried

The question then recurred on the motion to take the vote at 9 o'clock Tuesday night. Carried. Mr. Robertson presented the petition of citizens of New-York for the exemption of bonds and mortgages

DILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Coe—To amend the Charter of Brooklyn; also, relative to legal helidays.

By Mr. Booth—Providing that the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company may reduce its capital stock to accept the second of the second o

intercours 6, and provide a Chables 1, 18 (1900), 200.

By Mr. Moore—Providing that the Second-ave, Rathroad may extend its tracks from First-ave. Hariem River, along to Twenty-third-st.; also, along First-ave, to Houston st., to Chrystle-st., to Allen-st., to Forsyth-st., rise, along Ninety-second-st., from Second-ave, to the East River; also, along One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, from First to Second-ave. The Assembly returned the bill to provide for the pay-

ent of certain bonds of the City and County of New York, with a message asking for a Committee of Conerence, and Senators Booth, Woodin, and Coe were ppointed such Committee.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

Amending the act providing for the draw ng of jarors.

Transferring the powers and duties of the Park Com-nissioners of New-York City to the Common Council. The bill defining who shall have the powers and dutte improving streets &c. near the parks by placing them

in the hands of the Common Council then came up. Mr. ALVORD asked consent to amend the bill by placog the powers and duties in the hands of the Park Com-

Mr. Atvono then moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions so to amend, and proceeded to argue

that they properly belonged to the Commissioners. owers and duties belonged to the Common Council. C. S. SPENCER contended that the jurisdiction over portions of the streets adjoining the parks properly be-

nged to the Commissioners of Parks. It would be unius: to the Commissioners and an outrage on the taxavers to take thes: powers from them. Mr. Datr, after charging Mr. Spencer with inconsistency, moved to add at the end of the section, after the words "said work being hereby declared to be sub-

lest to the control and direction of the Common Council," these words, " in so far as to determine the departent under the direction of which the work shall be Mr. ALVORD charged that this showed there was an

arrangment between the Common Conneil and the Comaissioners of Public Works to take the work from the ners of Public Works. Mr. Cougnilin opposed the amendment offered by Mr.

Alvord on the ground that he did not think it was the duty of the Legislature of the State to go into the business of deciding who shall or who shall not regulate and grade streets and avenues. That was a duty which pelonged to the Common Council. He was satisfied the Charter now gave them the power to order this work to be done and he felt that there would never have been any meeessity for offering this bill if it were not that the city was, unfortunately, under the rule of a Mayor who is at least 25 years behind the age, and who has little or no ympathy with the working classes, and only wanted an xcuse for vetoing any measure of relief offered by the Common Council. He (Mr. Coughlin) had no choice between the Department of Parks or of Public Works. All he cared to know was that the work was needed, and by etting it in operation relief would be given to some 2,000 suffering workmen. He also opposed the amend-ment, because it was an attempt to rob the people of their rights, masmuch as it proposed to make a departneut whose heads are appointed by one man superior to the Common Council, whose members are chosen by a direct vote of the people.

Mr. BEEBE said if any member here knows, of his own knowledge, that there is an arrangement on the part of the Common Council of New-York, by which it is intended to do a wrong through this House, he wanted him to say so. He did not want any report or rumors to that effect put forth here. Mr. Beebe spoke at some length, claiming that this House should act independent of any dictation from any source whatever. He argued that the power referred to in this bill belonged to the Common Council, the immediate representatives of the

Mr. WACHNER stated that the Common Council had always had this power. It was the only power it had. All other powers had been taken away from it and now it is proposed to take away this. Then what will be the use of having a Common Council! He insisted that this was not a party question; he simply saw in it the demand of a large number of people asking for work, asking that work may proceed; work that was needed and must be done, but which is held in abeyance by a few men who differ in opinion as to authority. He claimed that this was only a question as to whether it was right to give to the Common Council what belongs to it.

Mr. Daly's motion was carried by a vote of 64 to 36.

The bill was then passed with Mr. Daly's amendment giving the Common Council power to determine who shall have control of the work.

Mr. Wight moved to hold long sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays, to consider general orders, after next week. Agreed to. Mr. PRINCE moved that the election for Regent of the

University by the Legislature take place on the 11th of February next. Agreed to. By Mr. Fish-To incorporate the Cold Spring Library

By Mr. Fish-To incorporate the Cold Spring Library
Association.

By Mr. Healy-To authorize the construction of a
railroad in Forty-second-st., New-York. It incorporates
John H. Storm, Timothy G. Eastman, James C. Fargo,
and others. The route begins at the foot of Fortysecond-st., Hudsen River, and runs through Fortysecond-st., with single or double tracks, to Fourth-ave.
By Mr. Bennert-To regulate the commission of real
estate brokers in Brooklyn. It requires a written agreement as to rate per dollar.
By Mr. Fish-Holding owners of buildings in NewYork or Brooklyn, occupied for the sale of liquors drank
on the premises, liable for damages inflicted by persons
drinking in them.

By Mr. Spencer-Authorizing police justices to appoint stenographers at a salary of \$7,500.

Adjourned till 7:30 o'clock Monday evening.

There is a recondite connection between orses and swindling which it is difficult to comprehend. And now it is said that the horse thieves in Texas go in gauge, headed by a sham elergyman, who holds protracted meetings, and while the people are "getting roligion," the other mandits investigate the stables.

amine the testimony, and hoped the Senate would grant | XLIIID CONGRESS--IST SESSION

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. MEMORIAL FROM GOV. SHEPHERD PRESENTED IN THE SENATE-SENATOR CARPENTER'S SPEECH ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS-MR. MORTON REPLIES-A COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED IN THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1874. Mr. Scott (Rep., Penn.) presented a petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade protesting against any reduction of the appropriation for the publication of the Nantical Almanac. Referred to the Committee or

for the extension of the money-order system to every Post-Office in the United States and the reduction of the charges in such offices. Referred to the Committee on

Post-Offices and Post Routes. Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa), by request, presented a petition of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce in relation to a national system of quarantine. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mc.) presented a memorial of the Jovernor of the District of Columbia in response to certain statements made in a memorial presented a few days ago by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman), which was read. The Governor says that the District which was read. The Governor says that the District efficials have not sought and do not now seek to evade the fallest investigation into the affairs of the District. The report of the Committee of the House last session sustaining the District government, and the liberal appropriations made by Congress last year, encouraged the authorities of the District to go forward with the improvements, and their course has been sustained by overy election in the District. In view of all the circumstances, the Governor submits that it will not be fair or just to enter upon another investigation unless there be some show of proof of the charges made by the pretended tax-payers in the memorial presented by them.

some show of proof of the charges made by the pretended tax-pavers in the memorial presented by them.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem. Obio) said that at the proper
time he would ask the initulgence of the Senate to make
some remarks upon that extraordinary paper which
spoke of pretended tax-payers. It, further stated that
the charges had been disposed of by the Couris when it
was well known that many of the charges had never
been before the Courts. The memorial of the Governor
further referred to the investigation ordered by the
House this session. That investigation was merely as
to the books of the District and not as to the officers.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep. Vi.)—Well what have we to do
with that !

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said he desired to say with that?

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said he desired to say one word, not touching on the merits of this or the other petition, because it was a subject in which he felt no sort of interest, only that justice be done. No request had been made to print this memorial. Had there been he would have objected. On a recent occasion, when a memorial on this subject was presented, it was read at length, but the Senate refused to have it printed. It had been published in the newspapers that the Senate refused to receive the petition, which was absurd. Among the fundamental rights of the people beyond the reach of the Senate was the right to petition of the Senate, hoping, at least, that a narrow circle outside might be made to understand that the Senate did not refuse to receive that position. In truth, and in fact, the Senate refused to print the petition in accordance with the rule. The petition was presented, read, and allowed to take its own course as part of the legislation of Congress. The time had yet to come for him to occupy the time of the Senate in making a personal explanation or denying anything relating to himself. But he thought it due to the Senate that the charges made that the Senate refused to receive the petition should be contradicted. No such thing did occur in the Senate, and no such thing could occar by any possibility.

It was ordered that the memorial of the Governor lie on the table.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) offered a resolution, which

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Postmaster-General to report to the Senate the amount of compensation paid to postal car elerks and employes now employed on the lines between Washington and New-York New-York and Boston, New-York and Albany, and Buffalo and Suspension Britise; the amount paid for mail transportation on said lines, and what additional compensation the railroads demand for this service; the number of daily express trains on each of said routes, and what metrease in the frequency of the service, and what metrease in the frequency of the service, and greater dispatch in the delivery of the mails can be effected by the withdrawal of the postal cars from and routes, and substituting a more frequent service by trainsmitting the mails on all express or local trains now running or that may beceafter un over such routes. Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) offered a resolution, which

RILLS INTRODUCED. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.)-To establish a uniform gistry of sea-going vessels, to afford protection to life on shipboard, and to govern rebates on duties on merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation. It provides for the appointment by the Secretary of the provides for the appointment by the Secretary of the research of the inspectors, who, together with two competent officers, to be detailed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall constitute a bureau of survey for the rating of vessels, with their main office in New-York City. They are also to prepare regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the safety of life on shipboard, etc. Rebutes for damage to increamake shall not be made by collectors of customs, except on certificate of said board of sur-

By Mr. NORWOOD (Dem., Ga.) -To restore the frank-By Mr. NORWOOD (Dem., Ga.)—To restore the frank-ing privilege. It proposes simply to repeal the repeal-ing act of Jan. 31, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. By Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kan.)—To confirm homestead tules in all cases where the claimants have settled on increased land grants in good faith and made valuable improvements thereon. Referred to the Committee on

Public Lands.

Mr. SUMNER (Lab. Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report if any further legislation is needed to protect the interests of the United States in the lands of the Government Insane Asylum and their riparian rights on the Anacosta and Potomae Rivers, so far as the same are impaired by the Point Lookout Ruifroad.

Mr. GORDON (Dec. Columbia to the Committee on the Columbia Columbia)

Mr. GORDON (Dem., Ga.) presented a petition of Duff

Green of Georgia, illustrictures of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to facilitate the execution and protection of works of public improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cai.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. BAYARD (Dom., Del.) presented petitions of the bankers, merchants, and citizens of Baltimore, Md., against any inflation of the currency, and asking that the portion of the \$14,000,000 reserve issued be withdrawn. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morrillor (Rep., Me.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to convene a court of inquiry, to be composed of five officers of the army, to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard, contained in the letter of the Sected of War to the House of Representatives of Dec. 5, 1873.

Mr. WEST (Rep., La.) opposed the passage of the resolution without reference to a committee.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., III.) said it would be necessary to
pass the resolution as a court of inquiry could not be
convened without it, on account of statute limitations. 3

At the request of Mr. WEST, the resolution was laid
over informally.

wer informally. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported, with amendment, the House resolu-tion in relation to the number of copies of The Congres-sional Record to be allowed Senators, members, and

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) resumed the floor and continued his remarks on the Louisiana case. He said he did not condemn the action of the President in any of these Louisiana proceedings, because he merely ordered that the process of the Federal court be executed. He had no better guide than that order, and could do nothing but order its execution. He therefore laid no stress on any action of the President, or of Marshal Packard. They were not to biame. The responsibility rested upon Judge Durell, He read the telegram from Altorney-General Williams to Marshal Packard of Dec. 3, directing that officer to enforce the decrees and mandates of the U. S. Court, and argued that the telegram was not in recognition of the Kellogg Government, but only directing that the orders of the Court be enforced, which the President was bound to do. He next read the telegram of Collector Casey to the President, dated Doc. 6, 1873, announing the seizure of the State House, and setting forth that the decree was sweeping in its character. He (Mr. Carpenter) thought there never was a more truthful comment than that it was sweeping, and had swept away the rights of a nentire State. Next followed the telegram from Pinchback to the President, stating that all was quiet, but asking, as a precaution, that Gen. Grant would interfere.

He next read from Gov. Kellogg's communication, that domestic violence existed in several parishes, which the State authorities could not repress without great expense and bloodshed, and calling upon the Government for aid. He wanted to avoid expense, wanted to avoid bloodshed, and therefore called upon the President for the army of the United States. Armies did not generally quell disturbances, was all the result of the non-action of Congress, when it ought to have acted. A new election should have been ordered in the State last session: but, after an all night session of the Senate, when the vote was taken at 5 o'clock in the morning, there was a majority

thought the President did right in issuing his proclamation.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that he well understood the motive in putting that question. He did say that the proclamation was issued without authority. There was no case made before the President to authorize him to interfere. This was a case of domestic violence, and the President abould know nothing about domestic violence. That was not a case to bring him to his feet. There must be a case of insurrection in the State and against the State Government; therefore, there was no authority for that proclamation. It might be that Congress, under the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, could send troops there. He did not say whether it could or not. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had pleaded an estoppel on the right of the Senate to inquire into the facts of Pinchback's election, on the ground that the Legislature electing him had been recognized. He (Mr. Carpenter) douled that the President had ever recognized that Legislature. The President paid no attention to them when they called upon bim, but he treated them with entire contempt. The President of the United States, in the last days of the session, sont a message to Cougress laying the responsibility upon its shoulders and asving to Cougress. It it did not sot he lature. The President paid no attention to them when they called upon him, but he treated them with cuttre contempt. The President of the United States, in the last days of the session, sent a meassage to Coogress laying the responsibility upon its shoulders and saving to Cources, if it did not set in

would continue to recognize the Kellorg Government. But the President's interference then might be on entirely different grounds. He (Mr. Carpenter was not much of a lawyer and nothing of a political them was not moth of a lawyer and nothing of a political them was not moth of a lawyer and nothing of a political them was nothing for him in the forum of political them was having for him in the forum of political them was having for him in the forum of political them was having for him in the behavior and was the President. The President is mourts, and all he did might be reasted on them was the him of them was the was shall the was the same of the control the sensitor (Mr. Morten) need not report him to his constituents for censuring it he President for sending troops to Louisiana. The proclamation of the President had a saintary effect, and he was shall the was that the saintary effect, and he was shall the was the control of the was a was to be the was the wa

ments of the Senator from Indiana winea 100005 c.a. help.
Mr. MORTON—Do you deny it!
Mr. CARPINTER—I don't deny anything the Senator says, but I do say I never heard of them being false be-

fore.
Mr. MORTON—The testimony shows it.
Mr. CARFENTER [handlog Mr. Morton the volume]—
There; and a tor me within the next half hour.
Mr. MORTON—Oa, I don't want to find it now.

[Laughter.]
Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ell.) stated that his recollection was that the returns from the polls were all in the same headwriting, and the Committee came to the conclusion that they were forgeries.
Mr. CARPENIER said he had no recollection of that.

from the Committee.

Mr. MORCON said that Mr. Carpenter had stated in

from the Committee,
Mr. MORTON sand that Mr. Carpenter had stated in
his own report that the control that Warmoth had over
the election was worth 30,000 votes to his side.
Mr. CARPENTER said he was not trying to make out
that McEarry was elected, as he did not believe he was;
but the control which Warmoth had over the election
was worth 30,000, as by the law of Louisiana the Governor fixed the number and situation of the votingplaces. Thus he could locate any number and at convenient places in Democratic districts, and few at outvenient places in Republican districts, and few at outof-the-way places in Republican districts, so that people
would have to go long distances to vote; and the testimony showed that in some counties people did
not know where the nolls were located until
the very day of election. In that way great
trands were committed by Warmouth's side. He (Mr.
Carpenter) had no doubt that, but for the interference
of the General Government, the McEarry government
would have been in existence to day as a result of the frands were commuted by Warmouth's side. He (Mr. Carpenter) had no doubt that, but for the interference of the General Government, the McEarry government would have been in existence to day as a result of the Warmout frands, when just the reverse was the will of people. Durell first smothered it. Mr. Carpenter next read a telegram sent by Marshal Packard from Washinston to New-Orleans, dated Feb. 25, 1874, in which he (Packard) said, "Tell Keilogg to keep his shirt on. The McEnery government must be broken upon as soon as Congress adjourns," Congress did adjourn on the 4th of March following, and every one knew what followed. He argued that the Constitution vested the power in Congress to order a new election, that instrument declaring that every State should have a republican form of government. If the powers of the State Government were in the hands of men whom the people never elected, such State had not a republican form of government. This government was the duty of Congress to dad with the State the same as if the whole State Government had been overturned. The means of Congress were consonant with its duty. The Constitution does not say how a republican form of government had been overturned. The means of Congress were consonant with its duty. The Constitution does not say how a republican form of government sail be established, but says it tion does not say how a republican form of government shall be established, but says it shall be established, and Congress may employ any means to guarantee such republican form of government. The State had been absolutely de-

frauded of its government from top to bottom, and how, when Congress attempts to interfere, the Senator from Indiana says it will be a violation of State rights. He (Mr. Carpenter) wanted to vindicate the rights of the (Mr. Carpenter) wanted to vindicate the rights of the State by the action he proposed.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator denies the jurisdiction of the Court in one case audadmits it in another. The Senator (Mr. Carpenter) assumed that he knew more about the Louisiana case than the Court there, and asked that Congress set aside the State Government. In whose interest was thist He would tell the Senate in the first place that of Gov. Warmoth and his trusty lieutenants, who were here on the floor of the Senate to-day; and of Joan B. McEnery, also on the floor of the Senate —he who had caused bloodshed in New-Orleans. The Senator (Mr. Carpenter) had picked a little out here and there, but had stated nothing correctly. He (Mr. Morton) did not mean to say that the gentleman did so intentionally.

Senator (Mr. Carpenter) had picked a little out here and there, but had stated nothing correctly. He (Mr. Morton) did not mean to say that the gentieman did so intentionally.

The Senator had said that the President's proclamation was without authority, and yet said he was glad the President issued it. There was blood in this movement. The men moving in it were covered all over with blood. They are the old assassins of 1865, 1868, and 1873; the murderers who killed more than 2,600 men in 1868, most of them colored people. In May, 1868, the Republicans captured the State by 26,000 majority. But the terror wrought by the massacre, the work done by the Ku-Kiux, gave the state to Seymour by 40,000 majority. The assassins of 1868 are there now, and he had evidence to show that Jonn B. McEnery was acting with the mob of March 18, 1873, where a number of men were killed, and the men in that mob were acting by authority of the pretended Governor. It was proved before the Committee that the returns from Grant Parish were forgeries. He reviewed the various circumstances attending the riots, stating that in one case colored men were put in tine and shot like the Virginius prisoners. The whole world was shocked, a short while ago, by the murder of 33 fillbusters engaged in an unlawful expedition. They were tried by court-martial, and hurried out of the world; but time was given them for their confessions and to say their prayers; but here in Louisiana there were a hundred people murdered, and nothing said about it. Some of the men composing this mob are on the floor of the Senate to-day urging a new election. His friend (Mr. Carpenter) found himself with that crowd. He knew his friend did not intend to do anything wrong; but he would tell him now, that he was doing the behests of the worst men in the State. Gov. Kellogg did actually represent to-day a large majority of the people of the State of Louisiana, and he (Mr. Morton) was assured that the better class of Democrats were utterly opposed to any change. He would prosec

rights.
On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.), the Senate then went into Executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Morton will resume his speech.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Parsons (Rep., Ohio) presented resoutions of the City Council of Cleveland, Ohio, relative to the construction of a harbor of refuge at Cleveland, and made a statement to the House in support of the proposition. Referred.

Under the call of Committees for reports of a private

character, various reports were made and referred. THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

Mr. COBURN (Rep., Ind.), from the Committee on

Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to convene a court of inquiry of not less than five officers of the army to investigate fully all the charges against Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, contained in the communication of the Secretary of War of Dec. 5, 1873, and to report their opinion as well on the moral as the legal responsibility for such offenses, if any may be

o come in, as the court would be appointed by the Pres ident. He meved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 74 to 100, and the amendment was received.

to come in, as the court would be appointed by the President. He maved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 74 to 100, and the amendment was received, and the discussion proceeded.

Mr. HAWLEY (Kep., Conn.), in response to an inquiry, said that in courts-martial an accused had the right to challenge the member of a court, the relevancy or valuity of which should be decided by the court.

Mr. PRYE reminded the House that the court of inquiry proposed differed entirely from an ordinary military court of inquiry. It had nearly all the latitude of a court-martial. He reputation of Gen. Howard is involved in the finding, and he only asked that he should have precisely the same right as the accused has in a court-martial. He and his friends wanted a court of inquiry, but they wanted it to be fair, to be righteous, joe lost. They would insist on this, and nothing more, he had known Gen. Howard from his boyhood to his day, and he had never known a stant or a standow on his Christian character. The pure and noble life waich Gen. Howard led in the army, his every-day walk, his every-day life was a constant reminder to hundreds of army officers. Neither Gon. Howard nor his friends shrack from the inquiry. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Gen. Howard, dated Jan. 21, expressing his willingness to submit to a court of longity, but asking that he should have the right of challenge.

Mr. WOOD (Deam, N. Y.) disclaimed having any unkind feelings against Gen. Howard, but he had feel it his duly some years ago, to present charges grainst birn, which charges had been referred to a countilitie, and the House, on the report of that Committee, and the late, on the report of that Committee, and the had quibted and avoided and resorted him to the people of the United States as a puire, good man, the suid news, that he desired inourly and was ready for it; but he had quibted and avoided and resorted to inquiry, and the resolution reported, he (Mr. Coburn) had confiden

shall be determined by the President on reasons publicly assigned by the accused.

Mr. BUILER (Rep., Mass.) said he did not regard the amendment as an imputation against the President any more than the challence of a grand juror was an imputation against the marshal who summoned the Jury. He supposed the case of Gen. Hooker, who had publicly expressed disparaging opinions as to Gen. Howard, being appointed in the court of inquiry, and asked whether in such a case the accused should not have the right of challenge.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., Ill.), a member of the Milkary Committee, emertained no unfriendly feeling toward Gen. Howard, They all wisned that he should have a

other court of inquiry. He therefore was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. THORNBURGH (Rep., Iowa), another member of the Military Committee, favored the investigation of the charges by that Committee, and proposed to have the matter referred back for that purpose.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., Coun.), another member of the Military Committee, was opposed to that Committee conducting the examination, because, if it completely exouerated Gen. Howard, his case would be as unsotted then as now. A large portion of the people would believe it was a case of political whitewashing.

Mr. LAMAR (Dem. Miss.) said that he was neither the friend nor the fee of Gen. Howard, but that it would be better for that officer's reputation that he should meet the charges with a calm, secone, self-sustaining demand for a public trial, rather than by rhetorical laudations of his past career. He believed that, in the absence of any special regulations, an accused person had the right of challenge before a court of inquiry. It was a part of that public haw which enveloped all investigations unless there was some special prohibition.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Rep. Pa.) replied to Mr. Wood's remarks in relation to the last investigation of the Howard charges and declared that all insinuations against the fairness and impartiality of the Committee on that occasion were groundlesse.

Mr. ALBRIGHT (Rep., Penn.), another member of the

Military Committee, favored the amendment, declaring, however, that he had originally been in favor of an in-

however, that he had originally been in favor of an investigation by the Committee.

Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Ga.) another member of the Military Committee, regarded the amendment as an inputation on the President and on the officers of the army, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a dispatch just received by him from the War Department, in reply to a telegram from him, stating that it was held by all authorities that the accused had the right to challenge the members in a court of inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.)—What harm, then, in making it certain ?

ing it certain f

Mr. YOUNG—It is a reflection on the Chief Executive
of the nation. e nation.
. RUTLER (in a lower tone)—That is our business.

Mr. BUTLER (in a lower tone)—To at is our business.
Mr. SPEER (Dem., Penn.) thought it bad taste on the
part of Gen. Howard and his friends to have met the
charges, not with protestations of innocence, but with
the wildest rhapsodies about Gen. Howard's past life.
It was an old, familiar trick with criminal pleaders. who had no other defense, to throw the good characte

It was an old, familiar trick with criminal pleaders, who had no other defense, to throw the good character of their client into the jury box.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N.Y.) ropeated his assertion as to the unfairness of the Committee which had investigated Gen. Howard's case in 1871, and said that important witnesses against Gen. Howard had been excluded from the committee-room, and not examined.

Mr. G. F. HOAR (Rep., Mass.), who had been a member of that Committee, repelled Mr. Wood's allegations, and said that after he (Mr. Wood) consumed 60 days of the time of the Committee, three days had been allowed to Gen. Howard, and then Mr. Wood desired to reopen the case, which would have required witnesses to be brought from South Carolina. Gen. Howard, he said, had never pleaded the statue of limitations for anything in his life.

Mr. WOOD retorted jupon Mr. Hoar by stating that that gentleman had been the friend, the counsel, the adviser, the defender, and the small legal trickster who had engineered the case of Gen. Howard.

As soon as the word "trickster" was pronounced, the Speaker's hammer fell.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohio) called Mr. Wood to order, and the SPEAKER decided that the expression was unpartiamentary.

Mr. WOOD withdrew the word "trickster."

parliamentary.

Mr. WOOD withdrew the word "trickster."

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Peno.) moved that Mr. Wood
be allowed to proceed in order. The motion was agreed

Mr. WHEELER (Rep., N. Y.)—Has not the hour to which the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Coburn) was entitled expired ?
The SPEAKER—Just this moment.
Mr. WHEELER—Then I call for the regular order of

business.

Mr. WOOD—I hope my colleague will not interfere.

Mr. WHEELER—I insist on the regular order.

The SPEAKER then put the question on Mr. Frye's
amendment, and it, was adopted—Yeas 172, Nays 64.

The joint resolution as amended was then passed. PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

A private bill involving a new and important principle gave rise to considerable discussion. It was the case of a trading vessel, the Norman, which was pressed into the service during the last war, and which was captured by the enemy, the master and crew being thrown into a military prison, where the master died. The bill gives to his widow (Penelope Heald of Massachusetts) the pen sion attaching to the rank of master in the navy. It was supported by Messre. BUFFINGTON (Rep., Mass.) and BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), and was opposed by Mr.

and BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), and was opposed by Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.), as the beginning of a civit pension list. The bill was passed.

The joint resolution providing for furnishing copies of The Congressional Record to members and Benators was taken from the Speaker's table, and the substitute adopted by the Senate was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was ordered. The joint resolution, as originally passed, provided 2s copies for each Senator and member. The Senate substitute provides 2s copies for members and 4s for Sonators.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) offered a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the officers and crew of the steamship Atlantic of the White Star line for saving the crew of the brigantine Scotland in mid-ocean.

'assed.
The House, at 43, adjourned, to-morrow's session to be

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- The President sent the

following nominations to the Senate to-day: R. J. Curtis of Idaho, to be Secretary of the Territory of Mahe; Joseph Pinkham, to be United States Marshal for Maho; Joseph W. Huston, to be United States Attorney for Idaho; J. L. Jenniors, to be Receiver of Public Monory as Iosas, Mich.; Prest Assassant Engineer 4. S. Greene, to be Chief Engineer of the United States Navy. Postmasters—J. L. Dolsen, at Bath, N.Y.; Ebeneser Smith, at Central City, Cul.; Z. Klijab, at Pensacola, Fis.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Washington, Jan. 30 .- The Senate, in Execu-

tive session to-day confirmed the following nomina-

Geo. Trng. to be United States Marshal for Arizona; Lafarette Carter, to be Surrevor General of Idaho; R. W. Holbrook, to be Seriator of the Land Office at New Orleans; R. W. Arnold, to be Register of the Land Office at Grand Island, Nob., James L. Willard, to be Register of the Land Office at Grand Island, Nob., James L. Willard, to be Coblector of Castoma at Rite, Pann., A. R. Lemes, to be Receiver of Public Moners at Methods, Wis.

Postmaters. A. H.: David Boyaton, at Haverbill, Mass., E. Parrington, at Methods, N. H.: David Boyaton, at Haverbill, Mass., E. Parrington, at Newburgh, N. T. E. Khish, at Pensacola, Fig., Wm. C. Carson, at Newburgh, C. A., Mrs. K. M. Wisson, at the United Oragon S. C. Bonath, at Katlakae, Us.